





Wednesday Morning, October 29, 1862.

The Portland Daily Press has the largest circulation of any daily paper in the city.

**The Army of the Potomac—An Unpleasant Picture.**

The following letter was handed to us by the writer himself, who, in a familiar conversation of half an hour gave us a history of his visit to the army, and assured us that he had in his letter used the third person only to avoid the appearance of egotism; that he had stated only what he heard and saw himself; that so far as passing pickets without challenge, and keeping passes in his pocket unexamined, and talking at different camps without let or hindrance, it was only an exhibit of his own experience during some week or ten days actually spent within the lines, or in passing to and from the camps.

We will also say that the writer is not a politician; that he is an educated gentleman of considerable experience and extensive observation; that he has never been an abolitionist; that his professional duties have been entirely outside the circle of political strife, and that he is a honest, single-hearted and patriotic man as he lives.

More than this: he has been a more sincere and ardent admirer of Gen. McClellan; he was so when he left home to visit the army, but he has returned with his faith somewhat shaken—not in the patriotism of the Commanding General, but in his fitness to lead an invading army in an offensive war. We had enjoyed with him during the past season many a pleasant chat, and felt strengthened to hear his warm, unselfish, disinterested eulogies upon our *beau ideal* of a military commander, and we were never more taken by surprise than when he read to us the following—including the portions we have omitted—and when we listened to his conversation. We have not deemed it best to publish some portions of his letter, and we have indicated the omissions by stars, because we yet hope that all may come out right, and that McClellan may yet vindicate his ability to advance as well as to retreat; to give blows as well as to take them; to seize positions as well as to defend them. With these explanations we give the letter:

PORTLAND, Oct. 27.  
Editors of the Press.—We learn from the papers that the reason why McClellan does not advance is that the army is "deserting of clothing," especially in "want of shoes."

Permit me as an eye witness, who within a week past have seen "the front" of our army and visited those portions of it which have been in the hardest service, and endured the severest hardships, to say,—that of all the lies told during this present war, no bigger one than this has been told, not even by the secessionists themselves.

There are other reasons than this. Mismanagement is everywhere visible. There is a stupid indifference, a total disregard of the value of time, a growing desire for personal aggrandizement in *puerile* as well as in position, and an enthusiasm and earnestness which amounts to contempt for the will of the people; and all this may be verified by the visit of a week to the army of the Potomac.

Perhaps then a word from personal observation may be of use continually to the establishment of the position taken by your paper in the issue of Saturday last.

The writer of this went towards the army strongly in favor of Gen. McClellan, but if any unprejudiced man can spend a week with our armies and not have his views modified, then surely person must be indeed, according to holy writ, "steadfast, immovable."

The sentiments of the leader soon give tone to the army. Napoleon's men were never so indifferent, or regardless of their cause; and the lack of earnestness, and the want of enthusiasm, and the indifference so marked in the field, certainly cannot be laid to "want of shoes." No army in such a holy cause, with such a degree of intelligence as marks our soldiery, could become so indifferent except they had come to inherit it from their superiors. I was in Italy during the Italian war. The soldiers of Garibaldi were not so. But Brigadier Generals find no good in fuming and worrying for what they cannot help; and Colonels take tone from them, and the privates from them, and it infects the ranks like the measles. Would to God we had one week of vigor and energy; aye, would to God that we had one week of Gen. Jackson, that our holy cause go by default in its day of trial.

Doubtless then in danger six weeks ago most thought the caution of Gen. McClellan safer than Generals untied, or Generals more impulsive; and the army shouted for McClellan. But those who know him best have come to learn that caution is not always safety—at least caution which is morbid. Those who were in the battles on the Peninsula, South Mountain, and Antietam, undertake to tell us how and how he did not fight them well,—and it was more useful to hear them well,—and they were "badly managed" than to hear them praise such leading.

His caution is represented to be so excessive that it amounts practically to cowardice. Were it not for this our battle at Antietam would have been a victory. But what has he gained for his country? Men may jear at the boastfulness of Pope who had left unassisted because Generals did not like him; but who has more of these boastful promises on record than the Major General of the Potomac? He has been circumvented, outmaneuvered, and led about by his opponents whatsoever, they will—defeated again and again, losing more by what he is satisfied to style victories, than by his enemies by their defeats; and the soldiers are wont to observe that this is their greatest source of danger; at least, many expressed this to the writer.

And it is doubtless true that they speak when they say that "some of the things of the secession which we feel are not in the hands of the Southern army."

The army would be enthusiastic and earnest if a powerful and earnest spirit be at its head. The army is well shod, well fed, and well clothed. You may see pork enough wasted in any Division every day to start a small soap factory. Go there and prove it true, and you will find the worst discipline that may be imagined, among the camps. You may go where you choose, and "no questions asked." You may pass pickets where picket should not "pass" you, and still have the passes obtained from headquarters never used; and you may return home with them unsold by any impertinent challenge or examination; and this, too, in the land of secessionists, where the enemy may be expected any day. You may talk what you choose with the soldiers; go in and out "with none to molest you, or make you afraid." You may get a pass in Washington with difficulty to cross Navy Yard bridge to the Virginia side, and pass by both sentries, at each end of the bridge, and return, without unfolding the paper.

Again, there is another reason more potent than want of shoes. It is want of soul in the

work—not sole. No one can spend a week or two with our armies, and not be surprised to find how patriotism has been, and is being sacrificed to self-seeking, among our officers.

This is natural too, and comes by descent. But it is painful to see.

One Brigadier is overheard to say, "for my part I have made up my mind to keep quiet and draw my pay." Another "marked" Brig. Gen., is overheard to say, "I am blamed for not carrying such a 'position.' You may be sure I would have done it, if I could, for it would have made me a greater General." That is—whatever would make me a greater Gen. I would do.

There is too much of this, undisciplined. The men see it—and yet the General's wife, the "enemy are becoming demoralized." Officers of lower grade, (many of them,) are "making money" last—others are in higher positions than at home—others love to live at hotels, and advances interfere with this. Hotels in Maryland are full of shoulders straps, on duty. Washington is full of them. Willard's dining-room glitters with them.

And the people who pay for it, when they "meddle," are met with the retort "what do you know about war?" Alas,

"How long shall our flag  
Be the scape-goat of humbug and blunder!  
Our soldiers are tramps,  
But we're too many gumps  
With straps on the shoulders, no wonder!"

That we do not succeed better. They are drawing good pay and are in good positions and so long as the "enemy are being demoralized," why should they expose themselves?

In the meantime our General with half a million of men in the field, waits? for what? It is said for shoes. But this is not true. I do not say the waiting is for the elections and for party resurrection—but for what is it?

A trip to the army will satisfy any one that is not for the want of shoes; and however disloyal such enquiry may be, let him not fear trouble by sentries or pickets.

If this discipline and "handling a large army well," then for our country's sake let them loose, and bid each on his own responsibility to "take Richmond," and it will be sooner done.

On the other hand the Rebel army, of which many specimens are to be seen in our different prisons, are literally covered with vermin; are half clad and half shod, and dressed without uniformity, half fed and often badly armed,—yet these are the ones against whom it is said "an advance would be destructive." If so we may as well despair of the Republic.

PORTLAND, Oct. 27.

Editors of the Press.—We learn from the papers that the reason why McClellan does not advance is that the army is "deserting of clothing," especially in "want of shoes."

Permit me as an eye witness, who within a week past have seen "the front" of our army and visited those portions of it which have been in the hardest service, and endured the severest hardships, to say,—that of all the lies told during this present war, no bigger one than this has been told, not even by the secessionists themselves.

There are other reasons than this. Mismanagement is everywhere visible. There is a stupid indifference, a total disregard of the value of time, a growing desire for personal aggrandizement in *puerile* as well as in position, and an enthusiasm and earnestness which amounts to contempt for the will of the people; and all this may be verified by the visit of a week to the army of the Potomac.

Perhaps then a word from personal observation may be of use continually to the establishment of the position taken by your paper in the issue of Saturday last.

The writer of this went towards the army strongly in favor of Gen. McClellan, but if any unprejudiced man can spend a week with our armies and not have his views modified, then surely person must be indeed, according to holy writ, "steadfast, immovable."

The sentiments of the leader soon give tone to the army. Napoleon's men were never so indifferent, or regardless of their cause; and the lack of earnestness, and the want of enthusiasm, and the indifference so marked in the field, certainly cannot be laid to "want of shoes." No army in such a holy cause, with such a degree of intelligence as marks our soldiery, could become so indifferent except they had come to inherit it from their superiors. I was in Italy during the Italian war. The soldiers of Garibaldi were not so. But Brigadier Generals find no good in fuming and worrying for what they cannot help; and Colonels take tone from them, and the privates from them, and it infects the ranks like the measles. Would to God we had one week of vigor and energy; aye, would to God that we had one week of Gen. Jackson, that our holy cause go by default in its day of trial.

Doubtless then in danger six weeks ago most thought the caution of Gen. McClellan safer than Generals untied, or Generals more impulsive; and the army shouted for McClellan. But those who know him best have come to learn that caution is not always safety—at least caution which is morbid. Those who were in the battles on the Peninsula, South Mountain, and Antietam, undertake to tell us how and how he did not fight them well,—and it was more useful to hear them well,—and they were "badly managed" than to hear them praise such leading.

His caution is represented to be so excessive that it amounts practically to cowardice. Were it not for this our battle at Antietam would have been a victory. But what has he gained for his country? Men may jear at the boastfulness of Pope who had left unassisted because Generals did not like him; but who has more of these boastful promises on record than the Major General of the Potomac? He has been circumvented, outmaneuvered, and led about by his opponents whatsoever, they will—defeated again and again, losing more by what he is satisfied to style victories, than by his enemies by their defeats; and the soldiers are wont to observe that this is their greatest source of danger; at least, many expressed this to the writer.

And it is doubtless true that they speak when they say that "some of the things of the secession which we feel are not in the hands of the Southern army."

The army would be enthusiastic and earnest if a powerful and earnest spirit be at its head. The army is well shod, well fed, and well clothed. You may see pork enough wasted in any Division every day to start a small soap factory. Go there and prove it true, and you will find the worst discipline that may be imagined, among the camps. You may go where you choose, and "no questions asked." You may pass pickets where picket should not "pass" you, and still have the passes obtained from headquarters never used; and you may return home with them unsold by any impertinent challenge or examination; and this, too, in the land of secessionists, where the enemy may be expected any day. You may talk what you choose with the soldiers; go in and out "with none to molest you, or make you afraid." You may get a pass in Washington with difficulty to cross Navy Yard bridge to the Virginia side, and pass by both sentries, at each end of the bridge, and return, without unfolding the paper.

Again, there is another reason more potent than want of shoes. It is want of soul in the

work—not sole. No one can spend a week or two with our armies, and not be surprised to find how patriotism has been, and is being sacrificed to self-seeking, among our officers.

This is natural too, and comes by descent. But it is painful to see.

One Brigadier is overheard to say, "for my part I have made up my mind to keep quiet and draw my pay." Another "marked" Brig. Gen., is overheard to say, "I am blamed for not carrying such a 'position.' You may be sure I would have done it, if I could, for it would have made me a greater General." That is—whatever would make me a greater Gen. I would do.

There is too much of this, undisciplined. The men see it—and yet the General's wife, the "enemy are becoming demoralized." Officers of lower grade, (many of them,) are "making money" last—others are in higher positions than at home—others love to live at hotels, and advances interfere with this. Hotels in Maryland are full of shoulders straps, on duty. Washington is full of them. Willard's dining-room glitters with them.

And the people who pay for it, when they "meddle," are met with the retort "what do you know about war?" Alas,

"How long shall our flag  
Be the scape-goat of humbug and blunder!  
Our soldiers are tramps,  
But we're too many gumps  
With straps on the shoulders, no wonder!"

That we do not succeed better. They are drawing good pay and are in good positions and so long as the "enemy are being demoralized," why should they expose themselves?

In the meantime our General with half a million of men in the field, waits? for what? It is said for shoes. But this is not true. I do not say the waiting is for the elections and for party resurrection—but for what is it?

A trip to the army will satisfy any one that is not for the want of shoes; and however disloyal such enquiry may be, let him not fear trouble by sentries or pickets.

If this discipline and "handling a large army well," then for our country's sake let them loose, and bid each on his own responsibility to "take Richmond," and it will be sooner done.

On the other hand the Rebel army, of which many specimens are to be seen in our different prisons, are literally covered with vermin; are half clad and half shod, and dressed without uniformity, half fed and often badly armed,—yet these are the ones against whom it is said "an advance would be destructive." If so we may as well despair of the Republic.

PORTLAND, Oct. 27.

Editors of the Press.—We learn from the papers that the reason why McClellan does not advance is that the army is "deserting of clothing," especially in "want of shoes."

Permit me as an eye witness, who within a week past have seen "the front" of our army and visited those portions of it which have been in the hardest service, and endured the severest hardships, to say,—that of all the lies told during this present war, no bigger one than this has been told, not even by the secessionists themselves.

There are other reasons than this. Mismanagement is everywhere visible. There is a stupid indifference, a total disregard of the value of time, a growing desire for personal aggrandizement in *puerile* as well as in position, and an enthusiasm and earnestness which amounts to contempt for the will of the people; and all this may be verified by the visit of a week to the army of the Potomac.

Perhaps then a word from personal observation may be of use continually to the establishment of the position taken by your paper in the issue of Saturday last.

The writer of this went towards the army strongly in favor of Gen. McClellan, but if any unprejudiced man can spend a week with our armies and not have his views modified, then surely person must be indeed, according to holy writ, "steadfast, immovable."

The sentiments of the leader soon give tone to the army. Napoleon's men were never so indifferent, or regardless of their cause; and the lack of earnestness, and the want of enthusiasm, and the indifference so marked in the field, certainly cannot be laid to "want of shoes." No army in such a holy cause, with such a degree of intelligence as marks our soldiery, could become so indifferent except they had come to inherit it from their superiors. I was in Italy during the Italian war. The soldiers of Garibaldi were not so. But Brigadier Generals find no good in fuming and worrying for what they cannot help; and Colonels take tone from them, and the privates from them, and it infects the ranks like the measles. Would to God we had one week of vigor and energy; aye, would to God that we had one week of Gen. Jackson, that our holy cause go by default in its day of trial.

Doubtless then in danger six weeks ago most thought the caution of Gen. McClellan safer than Generals untied, or Generals more impulsive; and the army shouted for McClellan. But those who know him best have come to learn that caution is not always safety—at least caution which is morbid. Those who were in the battles on the Peninsula, South Mountain, and Antietam, undertake to tell us how and how he did not fight them well,—and it was more useful to hear them well,—and they were "badly managed" than to hear them praise such leading.

His caution is represented to be so excessive that it amounts practically to cowardice. Were it not for this our battle at Antietam would have been a victory. But what has he gained for his country? Men may jear at the boastfulness of Pope who had left unassisted because Generals did not like him; but who has more of these boastful promises on record than the Major General of the Potomac? He has been circumvented, outmaneuvered, and led about by his opponents whatsoever, they will—defeated again and again, losing more by what he is satisfied to style victories, than by his enemies by their defeats; and the soldiers are wont to observe that this is their greatest source of danger; at least, many expressed this to the writer.

And it is doubtless true that they speak when they say that "some of the things of the secession which we feel are not in the hands of the Southern army."

The army would be enthusiastic and earnest if a powerful and earnest spirit be at its head. The army is well shod, well fed, and well clothed. You may see pork enough wasted in any Division every day to start a small soap factory. Go there and prove it true, and you will find the worst discipline that may be imagined, among the camps. You may go where you choose, and "no questions asked." You may pass pickets where picket should not "pass" you, and still have the passes obtained from headquarters never used; and you may return home with them unsold by any impertinent challenge or examination; and this, too, in the land of secessionists, where the enemy may be expected any day. You may talk what you choose with the soldiers; go in and out "with none to molest you, or make you afraid." You may get a pass in Washington with difficulty to cross Navy Yard bridge to the Virginia side, and pass by both sentries, at each end of the bridge, and return, without unfolding the paper.

Again, there is another reason more potent than want of shoes. It is want of soul in the

**ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.**

Letter from "A Member of the Maine Third" will appear to-morrow.

Thanksgiving in Massachusetts, Thursday, November 27th.

Judge Fox is now holding his first term of the Courts in Rockland.

Madame Anna Bishop, the celebrated prima donna, it will be seen by the dispatches copied from the evening papers, came to a sad death, recently, in St. Paul, Minn.

The Saco Democrat says the large brick engine house, in course of erection by the Boston & Maine Railroad Company at South Berwick Junction, is nearly completed.

A new woolen mill is being erected on the stream about one mile below the village of Great Falls, N. H., and will be in operation in 1863.

A cargo of salt was entered at the Boston Custom House on Thursday, the cost of which was \$750, but the duties on which was \$3,000, and the premium on the duties \$840 more.—Worcester Transcript.

The business men in Manchester, N. H., have mutually agreed to receive and pay out silver coin at a premium of 20 per cent.—allowing five cent pieces to represent 6 cents, ten cent pieces 12 cents, &c.

Any contributions which our friends may feel disposed to make to Mr. Wilson, the pressman of the Advertiser who lost his hand a few days since, will be promptly forwarded to him if sent to our office.

The Ellsworth Brass Band has furnished eight men for the war, since the opening of the rebellion. Four in the 6th Maine; one in the 18th, and three in the 20th Regiment. The Band is still in good running order, and can do a good job.—Ellsworth American.

On Sunday morning about 5 o'clock, fire was discovered in a low tavern, kept by Alex. Emery, in Saco, about six miles from the village, on the Buxton road. In a short time the fire broke out, and the 20th Regiment. The furniture was mostly saved.—Courier.

In our brief allusion a few days since to the "Water Loan," we must have "struck a vein" in the Advertiser, for it has done little else since then but to spit its jets of soft water. Yesterday it ran three columns full.

Well, that is much more harmless than its semi-reasonable teachings.

RE-OPENING OF THE NIAGARA ROUTE.—By California papers just received, we notice that the old route to the Pacific by way of Lake Nicaragua, is to be reopened. The first steamer was to leave San Francisco Tuesday, October 21st. This route is 700 miles shorter than the Isthmian route, and some days less in time.

Some of our Democratic friends should go down South and remonstrate against arming the slaves. "Negro-arming" is unconstitutional; besides, it is not degrading to the white soldier? But then they are armed only to fight against the government and not to protect and sustain it against rebellion, so we suppose no objection will be raised.

DEATH OF A MAINE SOLDIER.—Alphonso Clark, of Co. A, 29th Maine Regiment, died at the hospital in Newark, in consequence of injuries received on the New Jersey railroad. It appears that the train containing the regiment had nearly reached Newark, when a stop was made to wait for another train to pass.

While waiting, Clark got off the train, was struck by the engine, his right leg being crushed to a jelly, and his skull fractured in several places, the brain being exposed. He was at once removed to the hospital, and received every attention.

Review of the Market.

For the week ending Oct. 29, 1862, prepared expressly for the Press, by Mr. M. N. Rich.

Notes.—We wish it to be understood that our quotations represent prices of large lots from first hands, unless otherwise stated, and that in filling small orders, higher rates have to be charged.

ASHES.—Prices remain steady, and sales of small lots continue to be made at 5¢ and 6¢.

APPLES.—Green apples continue to come in freely, but as yet are not in great quantities. The prevailing prices for good eating fruit, dried Apples have declined, and are at 10¢ and 11¢.

BEANS.—Prices are less firm and the demand not so active. We quote at 10¢ and 11¢.

BREAD.—The demand continues active and prices firm at the advanced prices noted in our last report.

BUTTER.—Good Country Butter is in very light supply, and a fair article sells at 18¢ and 20¢.

CHICKEN.—The market is advanced. We now quote country chickens at 9¢ and 10¢.

COFFEE.—Coffee continues active and firm at the advanced prices of our last report. We now quote Rio de Janeiro at 22¢ and 23¢.

CREAM TARTAR.—Crystals have been advanced and are at 10¢ and 11¢.

CANDLES.—Mould candles are firm at recent advanced prices. We now quote at 18¢ and 19¢.

CEMENT.—There is a steady fair demand at 31¢ and 32¢.

COAL.—Is very firm at advanced prices; dealers are now receiving Welsh Ash, Lehigh and Franklin at 8¢ and 9¢.

CORNU.—The market is advanced. We now quote Cornish at 12¢ and 13¢.

COFFEES.—There is still a scarcity of City-made coffee, and prices are at 10¢ and 11¢.

DRUGS.—The uncertainty in Exchange has had the effect of raising the prices of drugs. We now quote at 10¢ and 11¢.

FEED.—The demand for feed is very active, and prices are at 10¢ and 11¢.

FLOUR.—The decline in the flour market in New York from day to day during the past week, has acted as a stimulant to the demand here.

GRAIN.—The market for corn has been steady, and prices are at 10¢ and 11¢.

HIDES.—Hides continue in moderate demand. We now quote at 10¢ and 11¢.

IRON.—All grades have advanced since our last report. We now quote at 10¢ and 11¢.

English Blistered do, 10¢ and 11¢.

Common Iron do, 10¢ and 11¢.

LEAD.—In common with nearly all our manufactured goods, lead has advanced.

LUMBER.—Nearly all kinds Lumber have advanced.

MOLASSES.—Prices continue to improve, and the market is active at the following advanced prices:

OLDS.—Kerosene Oil has advanced. The prices at the factory this morning were 5¢ for large lots, 5 1/2¢ for small.

PAINTS.—A decided advance has taken place on nearly all kinds of Paints.

PRODUCE.—Potatoes continue to arrive freely, and the market is active at the following advanced prices:

PUTTY.—Putty has advanced, and the market is active at the following advanced prices:

RAISINS.—Raisins have advanced, and the market is active at the following advanced prices:

SALT.—We notice an advance on Salt, and now quote Liverpool 22¢ and 23¢.

SPICES.—All kinds of spices are firm at recent advanced prices, and there is an upward tendency.

SOAP.—All kinds of Soap are firm at recent advanced prices, with a steady fair demand.

TEAS.—The market is active and firm for all grades, at our advanced quotations.

TOBACCO.—Prices remain steady and firm at the following quotations:

TRADING.—Vessels have been offering more freight and charter for the week.

WHEAT.—The market is active and firm for all grades, at our advanced quotations.

YARNS.—The market is active and firm for all grades, at our advanced quotations.

Woolen goods are firm at recent advanced prices, and there is an upward tendency.

Woolen goods are firm at recent advanced prices, and there is an upward tendency.

Woolen goods are firm at recent advanced prices, and there is an upward tendency.

Woolen goods are firm at recent advanced prices, and there is an upward tendency.

Woolen goods are firm at recent advanced prices, and there is an upward tendency.

Woolen goods are firm at recent advanced prices, and there is an upward tendency.

Woolen goods are firm at recent advanced prices, and there is an upward tendency.

Woolen goods are firm at recent advanced prices, and there is an upward tendency.

Woolen goods are firm at recent advanced prices, and there is an upward tendency.

Woolen goods are firm at recent advanced prices, and there is an upward tendency.

Woolen goods are firm at recent advanced prices, and there is an upward tendency.

Woolen goods are firm at recent advanced prices, and there is an upward tendency.

Woolen goods are firm at recent advanced prices, and there is an upward tendency.

Woolen goods are firm at recent advanced prices, and there is an upward tendency.

Woolen goods are firm at recent advanced prices, and there is an upward tendency.

Woolen goods are firm at recent advanced prices, and there is an upward tendency.

Woolen goods are firm at recent advanced prices, and there is an upward tendency.

Woolen goods are firm at recent advanced prices, and there is an upward tendency.

Woolen goods are firm at recent advanced prices, and there is an upward tendency.

Woolen goods are firm at recent advanced prices, and there is an upward tendency.

Woolen goods are firm at recent advanced prices, and there is an upward tendency.

Woolen goods are firm at recent advanced prices, and there is an upward tendency.

**IMPORTS.**

HILLSBORO NB.—Br brig Mary Salter—122 tons coal, to Kerosene Oil Co.

SAILING OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular line. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Quebec, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry.

STEAMER FROM FOR SAILS

STEAMER FROM FOR SAILS

STEAMER FROM FOR SAILS

STEAMER FROM FOR SAILS

STEAMER FROM FOR SAILS

STEAMER FROM FOR SAILS

STEAMER FROM FOR SAILS

STEAMER FROM FOR SAILS

STEAMER FROM FOR SAILS

STEAMER FROM FOR SAILS

STEAMER FROM FOR SAILS

STEAMER FROM FOR SAILS

STEAMER FROM FOR SAILS

STEAMER FROM FOR SAILS

STEAMER FROM FOR SAILS

STEAMER FROM FOR SAILS

STEAMER FROM FOR SAILS

STEAMER FROM FOR SAILS

</







## PRINTING

## Establishment

## PRINTING

# EMOVA

THE BOOK  
—AND—  
JOB PRINTING  
Establishment  
—OF—  
OSTER & CUSHIN  
Removed from the office over Casco  
office of the  
DAILY PRESS,  
CORNER OF MIDDLE AND EXCHANGE  
STREETS.  
FOX BLOCK.

in and Fancy Job W  
be promptly attended to on the most  
—  
RANCE -- 82; EXCHANGE STR  
—  
ers left at the counting-room of the Daily  
Maine State Press, head of first flight of  
promptly attended to.  
—  
The office is supplied with  
PRESSSES AND STEAM POW  
capacity and facilities for doing work  
are equal to any in the City or State.  
N. A. FOSTER & C  
17, 1902.  
THE PORTLAND DAILY PR  
STEAM POWER  
k and Job Printing Of

Co. 824 EXCHANGE STREET

Block, - - Second Floor

**PORTLAND, MAINE.**

---

Proprietors of the PORTLAND DAILY  
fully invite attention to their facilities  
in beautiful style, every description of

**BOOK AND JOB PRINTING**

---

Establishment is furnished with all the  
modern machinery, and their assortment

**Book and Fancy Types**

able to do any work demanded in this

---

**Business Cards of Every Variety**

### Style and Cost.

PRINTED AT SHORTEST NOTICE  
—  
—HEADS RULED AND CUT  
THE NEATEST MANNER.  
—  
— and Circulars in Every Variety of  
—  
— BANK-CHECKS, NOTES, AND BILLS OF LADING  
—  
— PIERCED WITH HOLES & GLUED  
WHEN DESIRED.  
—

ies Printed and Bound  
Ingersoll, Cambridge

eds, Law Briefs, Equity Case  
Other LAW DOCUMENTS executed  
Dispatch.

re, Colored, and all other kind

**Printing,**  
 executed in taste to suit the most fastidious.

---

**PRINTING AND ADDRESS CARDS.**  
 Our Styles are unsurpassed.

---

**PROGRAMM BILLS,**  
 AND  
 ALL SORTS OF HAND BILLS.

and, June 26, 1892.

ARE or oval—every kind called for. Bag manufactured by ourselves, except

**will Baptist Mission Society**

**ANNUAL MEETING of the Freewill**  
 Foreign Mission Society will be held at  
 Baptist Meeting House, in South Ber-  
 nesday, the 22d inst., at one o'clock P. M.  
 D. P. HARRIMAN, Recording Secretary  
 7-1313w.